THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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THE SOMERSET HERALD.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1847.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit 5's and 10's on the Bank of Chambersburgh are in circulation.—They read "The Chambersburgh Bank."

Also 10's on the State Bank of Indiana—vignette, an Indian looking at a train of cars.

OUR MOUNTAIN BOYS.

We are gratified to learn that the young men of our borough and neighborhood are about raising a company to go to Mexico, in case there should be an other requisition for Volunteers. A number have already enrolled themselves. This is a praiseworthy move, and we hope there will be no holding back. It matters not now how the war originated or who is responsible for it; the national honor is involved in the issue, and every effort of the Government ought to be exerted to secure an early and honorable peace. It is therefore the duty of all to stand by the country and to aid, in whatever way they best can, the constituted authorities. In case our "Frosty Sons of Thunder" get an opportunity to fight the Mexicans, we venture to predict they will "do it up brown," for they know how to use the 'shooting irons' and their appendages, and would walk into a regiment of rancheros like "ten thousand bricks."

THE WAR.

The prospect for a speedy termination of the war is anything but encouraging. The Mexicans are evidently determined to hold out as long as they can, and our present forces are hardly sufficient to bring bring them to their senses and to terms, A great error, it seems to us, has been committed in invading Mexico with so small a force,—and the Government ought to lose no time in sending on ample reinforcements. The ten regiments which are to be enlisted for the regular army cannot be raised and got into service short of six months, if even then, and the government's chief reliance must therefore be, for the present, upon volunteers. By increasing the pay of these to 10 or 12 dollars per month and securing to each a section of good land, a force sufficient to "conquer a peace" could be raised in a very short time; and the public moneys could not be more advantageously applied, nor could a more JUST disposition ever be made of the public lands.

NATIONAL FINANCE.

☞For the foltowing synopsis we are indebted to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

We find some interesting facts in relation to the National Finances, developed by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American. They state that the appropriation bills reported in the House last Saturday, from the Committee of Ways and Means amount, in the aggregate, to nearly forty millions of dollars; and it is supposed that thoae which are to follow will swell the amount to fifty-five or sixty millions.

The amount of the Army bill is $29,538,704,25. Of this sum there is for the pay and subsistence of officers and men; transportation of troops; purchase of horses, mules, &c.; ordnance and ordnance stores; manufacture of arms, &c.; for THE ARMY PROPER, $6,813,373,25; for the pay, subsistence, ordnance, transportation and supplies, for the VOLUNTEERS, $17,932,331; and to supply deficiencies in the existing appropriations for the pay, travelling allowance, transportation and supplies of volunteers, under the act of 30th May, and joint resolution of 8th August, $4,793,000.

The amount of the Navy bill is $8,920,204,49, of which $2,500,000 is for the increase and repairs of vessels; $469,417 for improvements of Navy Yards; $275,000 for the Dry Dock at Brooklyn; and $320,546 for the support of the Marine Corps.

The amount of Indian appropriations is $1,179,324, of which $124,000 is for fulfilling the recent treaty with the Cherokees, and $110,000 for that with the Pottowatamies.

They also state that the monthly statement of the Treasury Department was only furnished by the Department on Thursday evening, after the adoption of the Resolutions calling for the statement. The balance of $2,917,162, in the Treasury on the 31st of December show a falling off of $1,937,67. The Government have received as a balance of the last loan $1,539,000, and the receipts into the Treasury it is supposed were nearly two millions of dollars during the month—making a total expenditure of $5,476,547,67 during the month of December. The expenditures will be equal to this sum, it is thought, in January.

STATE FINANCES.

The following facts we glean from the State Treasurer's Report.

The receipts at the Treasury during the last fiscal year amounted to $3,529,057.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Nov. 1845 was $384,886.

Total revenue last year, $3,913,943.

Expenditures for the same period amounted to $3,529,264.

Making the balance in the Treasury, 30th Nov. last, $384,678.

The State Treasurer estimates the revenue for the present fiscal year at $4,026,178, and the expenditures at $3,447,058; leaving a surplus on the 30th November of $579,000.

The public debt amounts to $40,739,577.

The receipts from the public improvements during the year amounted to $1,357,203.

The expenditures on the public works during the year, $732,067.

Balance over expenditures, $625,136.

The Treasurer thinks the February interest will be paid.

From the National Intelligencer.

At the present moment, the following letter, received by the mail of yesterday, cannot fail to be of the deepest interest to every class of our readers:

TO THE EDITORS.

Santa Anna will not march on Saltillo, but will make a feint to create such impression.

Should the Army under General Taylor be concentrated in that neighborhood, Santa Anna, with his whole force, will rush on Tampico; and, if he accomplishes the reduction of that place, he will proceed along the coast to the Rio Grande, and, with an overwhelming force between Matamoras and Point Isabel, cut off the supplies to our army.

With some knowledge of the character of Santa Anna, and the topography of the country, combined with the recent news, I have arrived at the above conclusion.

The subject being one of great importance and interest just now, is the reason I trouble you with the perusal, and request the publication of this short letter.

Very respectfully,
A NAVAL OFFICER,

Annapolis, Jan. 13, 1847.

"Aid and Comfort."

A Whig member of the Illinois Legislature, conceiving it to be his duty to "aid and comfort" the locofocos, particularly in their present dilemma, recently introduced the following resolutions into that body.

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, That we heartily approve of the message of the Hon. James K. Polk, President of the United States, vetoing the bill passed at the last session of Congress of the United States, making appropriations for the improvement of Rivers and Harbors.

Resolved further. That the course of the President of the United States in compromising the line of boundary on the forty ninth degree, after asserting that our title up to fifty-four degrees and forty minutes was "clear and unquestionable," meets the entire approbation of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois."

This applause of two of the main acts of Mr. Polk's administration, operated like a fire-brand thrown into the midst of the "faithful;" they immediately adjourned, and at the next meeting, laid them on the table! Does this look like backing Mr. Polk!

N. P. Willis says:—It was in the church of St. Nicholas that I first became aware of a very sensible German custom—that of concentratihg the cough and nose blowing during service time. The clergyman stops at different periods of his discourse, steps back from the pulpit stand, and blows his nose—the entire congregation imitating his example, and disturbing the service with the operation at no other time.

The Washington Fountain notices a report that Col. Bomford's big gun is to be brought to bear upon the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa; that the shells are all cast and ready for it, and that it has been shipped from Boston to the squadron off Vera Cruz.

LAST GATHERING.

Ocean and earth restore
All that your arms entomb
From every distant shore
Come to the gathering—come!

Sages of days gone by
Long mouldering in the tomb
Haste to the realms on high
Come to the gathering—come!

Warrior with laurel brow
Who fixed a nations doom,
Come to the judgment now,
Come to the gathering—come!

Bright was thy dark eyes gleam,
Fair was thy cheek of bloom;
Again those charms shall beam;
Come to the gathering—come!

Mourner with tearful eye,
Come to thy spirit home,
Thy peaceful rest on high,
Come to the gathering—come!

Loved one of days gone by
Haste from the graves cold gloom
Again we meet on high,
Come to the gathering—come!

Ocean and earth restore,
All that your arms entomb,
Myriads from every shore,
Come to the gathering—come!

[From the Nat. Intelligencer.]

THE CRISIS.

When the present Administration came into power, the country was eminently prosperous. We had a Tariff which protected our own labor against the pauper labor of Europe. All the great enterprises of the country were in successful operation. Real estate was gradually advancing in value, and the products of labor met with a ready sale. The money-market was steady, and credit rested on a solid basis. There was a general confidence felt and expressed in the state of things which existed. All this was attributable to the wise measures adopted by the Whig party, which came into power with the Harrison Administration.

But this fair scene, which cheered the hearts and enlivened the hopes of this great people, was doomed to a sudden reverse. The Baltimore Convention, with its baleful influence, met, and, assuming to act for the people, without their instructions and against their interests, virtually elected the present Chief Magistrate: a citizen who did not himself aspire to the office, and who, without the influence of the nomination, could scarcely have received the vote of any county in the Union. But this usurpation of the popular rights by the Convention did not stop here. The same body decreed that the whole of Oregon was ours; that Texas should be annexed; that the Tariff of 1842 should be overthrown; and that the Subtreasury should be established.

Never did a body of men in so short a time entail upon their country a system of measures so calamitous. And, when we consider the elements of which that Convention was composed—some of its members being irresponsible, others self-appointed, and many of those who had a show of authority receiving it in disregard of popular rights and of the principles which they professed to hold sacred—it is amazing with what tame submission—a submission that augured unfavorably for the cause of free government—the decrees of this body were received.

The rights of the People were not only usurped by imposing upon them a Chief Magistrate, but the Convention bound in party fetters this instrument of its creation, and the National Legislature. True to the behests of that body, Mr. POLK, in assuming his duties, expressed a determination to carry out to the letter its decrees. The Oregon controversy brought us to the verge of a war with England, from which we were saved by the wisdom and firmness of the Senate. But Texas was annexed, the Tariff was overthrown, and the Subtreasury enacted. And we are now realizing the fatal consequences of these measures.

We have had a war of about eight months with Mexico. Two brilliant victories in the field against superior numbers, and the capture of a city, strongly fortified and defended by a force much greater than ours, have added to the renown of our arms. We claim a nominal possession over a great extent of country, through which General KEARNEY has marched, and which Captain STOCKTON has surveyed from his quarter-deck; but we only hold by a forcible tenure that which has been subjugated by General TAYLOR. And, to maintain this possession, our little army is necessarily divided and placed in garrisons remote from each other, liable to the attack of the enemy, and difficult to be defended. This is the bright side of the picture. Let us turn to that of a darker shade.

The people with whom we are at war are greatly exasperated, and their discordant elements have, in a great degree, become united. Their most favored and experienced captain, by the permission of the President of the United States, has returned from his banishment, and now leads its army. Several thousands of our brave citizens have fallen victims of this war, whose graves are on the battle-fields of the 8th and 9th of May, at Point Isabel, Monterey, on the shores of the Rio Grande, or on the line of their return homeward: and it is impossible to say how many now bear within them the seeds of fatal diseases in the army, at home, or on their way thither.

The Administration seem to have been as ignorant of the Mexican character as they have shown themselves to be of their own powers and of the great duties which devolve upon them. They evidently believed that a military array on the Rio Grande would alarm the Mexican Government and induce it to avoid a conflict, by a large cession of territory; and that this would glorify the Administration, and give great strength to its party. But, if this threatening attitude of our army should fail to intimidate, it was certain that a collision would take place, which would afford an occasion for our troops to sweep over the country, and, in the course of a few months, to "revel in the halls of the Montezumas." And then all Mexico would be annexed, or at least the terms of peace would be dictated by the Administration. In thus claiming, under their own measurement, compensation for past delinquencies, and indemnity for the expenses of the war, a rich harvest of glory was anticipated. Whatever may be said on the subject, we are satisfied that some such visions as these floated in the minds of the President and his Cabinet.

But they have experienced a sad reverse in their hopes. The death-scene has broken upon them. It is said that more men have fallen in this unfortunate and unnecessary war than fell in the late war with England: a war which involved our rights as a nation, and in which we exhibited a prowess and acquired a military fame, on the land and on the water, that astonished the world.

But an eight months' war has not only proved fatal to many thousands of our citizens, but it has brought our Treasury to the verge of bankruptcy. The Subtreasury hangs like an incubus upon the moneyed action of the country. The Tariff of 1846 will greatly diminish the revenue, and yet the friends of the Administration shrink from a vote for duties which the Secretary of the Treasury declares to be necessary to enable him to obtain any further loans.

Can the Administration, under the circumstances, ask the Whigs to impose taxes which have been refused by the friends of the war? Common decency would prevent this. The Whigs will, no doubt, appropriate all the means for the prosecution of the war which the Administration may ask, and which shall be reasonable. But, as the Whig system of finance has been repudiated by the Administration, and as they have imposed upon the country the Subtreasury, it is but just that they should carry out their system of finance, which their decided majorities in both Houses will enable them to do. As this state of things was brought about by a series of measures which has been steadily and zealously opposed by the Whigs, they are not answerable for the consequences.

If the co-operation of the Whigs is desired, let the Administration repeal the Subtreasury and re-enact the Tariff of 1842—let them undo so much as is in their power of the mischief which they have perpetrated—and we hazard nothing in saying that the Whigs will not shrink from the imposition of any taxes which the exigencies of the country shall require. But they do not believe that the credit of the Government can be sustained whilst that miserable contrivance of a Subtreasury remains in force. There is not a man in the nation, we believe, who has any adequate knowledge of finance, that does not concur with them in this belief.

The futile attempt to identify the position of the Whigs with that of the Opposition to the late war with England will not be countenanced by any one who has a proper regard for his own character.—Such a work must be left to the lowest political drivellers—those who fetch and carry to order, and who are only tolerated because they are useful.

Whether we regard their patriotism, their intelligence, or their character, the Whigs constitute an association of men unsurpassed in the history of any country. They conscientiously believe that, whilst the present Administration was brought into power under the forms of the Constitution, a serious and possibly a fatal blow was given to the principles which lie at the foundation of our Government; and they as sincerely believe that this Mexican War was commenced by a gross usurpation of the Executive, for admit—as we have said more than once before, and which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind—admit that there was cause of war, Congress, and Congress only, could declare it. Notwithstanding which considerations, we believe, and indeed we know, that the Whigs, under every discouragement, will stand up for their country, and, so far as they can, sustain its honor. But the Administration asks too much when it calls upon the Whigs to surrender their discretion, their knowledge and experience, in matters of finance, to those who have shown themselves to be ignorant of its first principles.

Very late from the Gulf of Mexico.

The U. S. steam frigate *Mississippi*, H. A. ADAMS, commander, arrived at Norfolk on Wednesday morning, having on board Com. M. C. PERRY. She left Anton Lizardo on the 29th December, and touched at Havanna for coal and water.

Com. Perry arrived in this city yesterday, accompanied by Lieut. Contee, also of the Mississippi, to whom we are indebted for the following information, and for Havanna papers:

"On the 20th December, Com Perry, with the Mississippi, Vixen, Bonita, and Petrel, took possession of Laguna and destroyed the guns and munitions of war found in the forts and town. Commander Sands, with the Vixen and Petrel, was left in charge of the place, and the Bonita was left to assist in holding Frontera and the mouth of Tabasco river. Off Alvarado, the Mississppi captured a Mexican schooner, the Amalio, and sent her to New Orleans for adjudication.

"The Mississippi came home for some necessary repairs to her machinery. As soon as these can be completed, she will return to the Gulf of Mexico, ready to assist in any operation which may be contemplated against the enemy.

"Purser A. D. Crosby, of the Mississippi, was killed by falling from aloft on board the Vixen, which vessel he was assisting to pilot over the bar at Laguna, on the occasion of the attack on that place.

From Havana papers of the 7th of this month we learn that on the 23d of December was published at Mexico a decree of the Constituent Cougress declaring Gen. Antonia Lopez de Santa Anna to be the Provincial President of the Republic, and of Valentin Gomaz Farias to be Provincial Vice President of the Republic. In consequence of the absence of the President, and in accordance with a decree of the Congress, the Vics President had assumed the duties of Acting President, and taken the oath of office.

The Government had recognised as Agent of Great Britain at San Luis de Potosi during the war with the United States, Senor Juan Davies. Gen. Don Valentin Canalizo had been appointed Minister of War and Marine of Mexico.

The subjoined paragraph, the only one of any consequence besides those which state the above facts, would seem to authorize an apprehension that the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large army towards Saltillo was in reality a movement towards Tampico, were it not that we have ourselves received letters from Tampico of as late date as the 23d of December, when every thing was quiet; which could hardly have been the case had the movement of the body of 5,000 men been in the direction stated in the following paragraph:

From the Vera Cruz Locomoter of the 14th.

"We learn by the express of last night 'that a division, consisting of 5,000 men 'of all arms, moved from San Luis in the 'direction of Tula, with a view to inter-'cept the passage of the enemy who will 'march their forces by this route in order 'to place themselves in communication 'with Tampico.—*Nat. Int.*

The Sub-Treasury.

The New York Tribune says:

"The Sub-Treasurer here begins to see the Elephant, and finds it impossible to get through with the receipt and disbursement of specie even by working after night fall. A small lot of silver coin, $300, was sent in at 1 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock was handed back to the depositor, as the gentleman from Schoharie would neither count nor receive it without counting. Great inconvenience is occasioned to those who have sums to pay in by the requirement of the Treasurer, that they must come and see the coin counted. A great loss of time occurs in this way."

The journal of Commerce says that the Sub-Treasury, so far as it bears, is not much besides an object of contempt, and that the government itself is the chief sufferer by it; and letters from Washington state that the Government will soon resort to the issue of Treasury Notes to a large amount, and some as low as $10.

This, be it remembered, is the *anti-bank—hard money* administration!

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

A member of the Iowa Legislature was highly indignant at the Speaker of the House, when he announced him a member of the commi.tee on "Federal Relations." He considered it a rank biting insult. "Look here, Mr. Speaker," said he, "none of your tricks upon travellers.—You needn't think that, because I am a new member, you can run your rigs upon me. I am not as green as you suppose. Go to thunder with your federal relations! I han'nt one of them in the world—and wouldn't own him if I had."

OFFICIAL.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION OF WEDNESDAY.

The "Rumors" from the Rio Grande.

The despatches received from Major General TAYLOR, by last night's mail, are frow Monterey of the 14th December, at which date there were no tidings of the movements of Santa Anna upon the advance post at Saltillo. The General was to have left on the 15th for Victoria; but if the accounts be true that we see published in the newspapers, he must have returned to Monterey before he had proceeded a half a day on his march. The force at Siltillo, under Gen. Worth, is about 1,700, which was to have been reinforced, according to previous advices from General Taylor, by two regiments of volunteers, which would make an aggregate of about 2,600 men. The force at Monterey under Major General Butler, inclunding the division which marched on the 13th and 14th December under Generals Twiggs and Quitman, which no doubt was recalled and rapidly marched in the direction of Saltillo, should the news of the advance of Santa Anna turn out to be true, would amount to about 3,400, which, with Gen. Worth's command, would make a force of about 6,000. We have seen a letter from an officer at Brazos Santiago, of the 28th of December, which expresses the opinion that "a sufficient force was doubtless collected at Saltillo to meet the emergency; and if Santa Anna's movement was any thing more than a *feint*, he has unquestionably been repulsed."

A letter from Major General SCOTT, now commanding all the land forces in Mexico, dated December 28th, from Brasos Santiago, states that he should leave the next day, via Matamoras and Camargo, in search of official news by which he should be governed accordingly. Referring to the reports of the movement of the enemy, he states that, in the mean time, events may take him to Monterey, and that "if Santa Anna be in the offensive he must be repulsed," &c.

One of the letters we have seen from the Rio Grande of so recent date as December 28 (the latest) expressly states:—"We are here without accurate information, and the General-in-chief, now commanding all the forces in Mexico, has determined to move rapidly forward with the view of ascertaining facts upon which he can rely. We should have been off to-day, but for the difficulty of landing our saddle horses from the steamer yesterday."

The force under Gen. Wool at Parras is about 2,400, which is in excellent order. Capt. Washington's company of flying artillery, more than 100 strong, has a battery of eight pieces, and is represented to be one of the most efficient and well appointed companies which belong to the army. It probably is the best, as it is the strongest. Whatever may be the truth of the rumors afloat, it will be seen that, with the junction of Wool's division, which should be counted upon, General Taylor, upon this emergency, will probably be at the head of an army of more than seven thousand, and we have no fears of the result.

From South America.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 16th November have been received at New York, including accounts from Montevideo to the 1st of November.

General Rivera and President Oribe had set their forces in motion, and it was expected that they would soon meet and have a battle. Governor Rosas had prohibited communication with the revolted province of Entre Rios, but the report of the alliance of that province with Corrientes still wanted confirmation.

A horrible shipwreck had taken place on the coast of Brazil, near Bahia, of the Swedish ship Brenza, by which some thirty lives were lost, and a large amount of property destroyed: many of the crew were actually starved to death.

North Carolina.

We learn that the Resolution appropriating Ten Thousand Dollars for the equipment of the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteerss now enrolling for the Mexican war, which passed the Senate of that State, (with a preamble declaring the war to have been begun by the act of the Executive of the United States,) has also passed the House of Commons The appropriation has heretofore been made. We trust that the amount of this appropriation, and of all like appropriations by the State Governments, will in due time be reimbursed to them by the General Government.

A farmer once hired a Vermonter to assist him in drawing logs. The Yankee, when there was a log to lift, generally contrived to get the smallest end, for which the farmer chastised him, and told him always to take the butt end. Dinner came, and with it a sugar loaf Indian pudding. Jonathan sliced off a generous portion of the largest part, giving the farmer a wink, exclaimed:—

"*Always the butt end.*"

A beautiful *butterfly*, was seen in Newark, New Jersey, on the 2d inst.

29TH CONGRESS.

Second session.

Washington Jan. 16.

SENATE.

Mr. HANNEGAN, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to extend the National Road to Alton, Illinois.

On motion of Mr. BREESE, the Vice President was authorized to fill the vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, occasioned by the death of Senator Pennybacker.

Mr. BENTON introduced his bill, on leave, granting bounty lands to all non-commissioned officers and privates of the army serving in Mexico. The bill was read twice by its title, when a desultory discussion ensued, as to whether a bill would have its second reading on the day of its introduction, Mr. Benton desiring that action might be had on his bill at once.

Mr. J M CLAYTON moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill, for the purpose of taking up the army bill.

Mr. BERRIEN said that this motion assumed that the land bill was now before the Senate, which he could not admit.

The debate upon the point of order was renewed, and continued at some length, in the course of which, Mr. BENTON, with much warmth, declared, that the whole country should see the ground upon which he stood—the whole world should see what he was about.

Mr. CAMERON said, that when the whole world was seeing what the Senator from Missouri was about, they would at the same time be seeing what the rest of the Senate were doing.

After further debate, the motion of Mr. Clayton prevailed—yeas 23, nays 23, the vice President giving the casting vote in the affirmative.

The ARMY BILL was accordingly taken up, the question being upon agreeing to the substitute offered by Mr. Badger for Mr. Cameron's amendment.

A debate ensued, which was finally terminated by a motion of Mr Benton to recommit the bill with instructions to report a section granting 160 acres of land to every non-commissioned officer and soldier serving during the war.

The Senate, then, after a short executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, to establish additional Post routes in Texas.

The OREGON TERRITORY BILL was then taken up, and Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, addressed the House in defence of the constitutional right of Congress to prohibit slavery in new territories. The sentiment of the North, he said was opposed to any further extension of the area of slavery. No solitary interest of any State would be affected by a prohibition of its introduction into new territories.—This was no Missouri compromise, no anexation of Texas question, and the free States would never consent to the introduction of slavery into FREE territory, acquired or to be acquired.

Mr. BOWDEN, of Alabama, the successor of Mr. MCCONNELL, followed Mr. Hamlin in a discussion of the constitutional question involved, contending that the general government possesses no inherent, no independent and distinct sovereignty whatever. They possessed no powers not derived from the State as grantees.

[Mr. BRODHEAD inquired, if this were true, where then the General Government obtained the power to acquire territories at all?]

Mr. JAMES THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania followed Mr. Bowden, in opposition to the views taken by that gentleman.

Mr. MCDANIEL of Missouri, obtained the floor, when Mr. Thompson had concluded, and moved the previous question. They were wasting the time of the nation in quarreling about territory which they did not possess. It reminded him of the story of the old man and old woman who quarreled about milking the cow which they did not own, and neither had money enough to buy!

The demand for the previous question was sustained; the yeas and nays were ordered, and the bill was passed, 133 to 35.

Sundry communications from the President, War, Treasury and Post Office Departments, were laid on the Clerk's table, and ordered to be printed, and then the House adjourned,

Washington, Jan. 18.

SENATE.

The Vice President appointed Mr. CASS a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. SEVIER presented the instructions of the Legislature of Arkansas, against the payment of the claims on account of French spoliations.

Mr. BREESE was appointed a member of the Committee on Commerce, in the place of Mr. Pennybacker, deceased.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the Sub-Treasury system had not proved embarrassing to the operations of the Treasury, and whether it ought not to be suspended or repealed.

The bill to create the office of Surveyor General of Oregon, and to grant donations of lands to actual settlers therein, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Graduation Bill was then taken up and postponed to Monday next.

After spending some time in Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution of inquiry was adopted, relative to the erection of a light-house at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Mr. KING moved a suspension of the previous orders, with a view to enable him to present his bill appropriating two millions—but it failed by a vote of only 50 yeas to 160 nays.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MCCLELLAND in the chair, and took up the bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, both of the regulars and volunteers, two dollars per month, and allowing 160 acres of bounty land to each.

An amendment making the increase $3 per month was adopted. Other amendments were proposed, and after a long discussion the committee rose.

Mr. HUNGERFORD obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the deposit of all moneys received from customs and sale of public lands into the Treasury, and for the payment of persons engaged in collecting the same, and for other purposes.

January 20.

SENATE.

Mr. Crittenden, in place, addressed himself to the Committee on Commerce, and inquired when it intended to report a bill for improving the navigation of the Western Rivers.

Mr. Dix, Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, replied that they had a Bill nearly matured, and would report in a short time.

The Senate then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the discussion of the previous evening on the Army Bill.

Mr. Webster took the floor, and spoke against Mr. Corwin's amendment, which was to the effect that warrants for a quarter section of land should be granted to each of the volunteers serving in the war.

Mr. Crittenden took another view of the amendment. He was in favor of issuing warrants to convey the lands to the volunteers, and argued in favor of that mode.

When Mr. C. had concluded his remarks, the amendment was pressed to a vote and adopted 29 yeas to 18 nays.

HOUSE.

The journal of yesterday being read and approved, various business was transacted, but nothing of interest.

The House was employed some time in receiving Bills reported from the various Committees.

The amended charter of Washington city was taken up and passed.

The Indian Appropriation Bill was then taken up and passed.

The Loan Bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a Bill appropriating $3,000,000 to enable the President to conclude a peace with Mexico.

Mr. J. H. Campbell, from the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department, reported a Bill revising and reconstructing a Consular system.

He reported also, from the same Committee, a Bill concerning our relations with China and the Sublime Porte.

Pension Bill was reported.

The West Point, and a number of other bills were also reported.

The Navy Appropriation Bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

From the U. S. California Expedition.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The brig Reindeer, Captain Elbridge G. Winsor, arrived here last evening from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 25th November. All the vessels of the California expedition under Col. Stevenson, had arrived safe at Rio, viz: U. S. transport ships Susan Drew, Loo Choo, and Thomas H. Perkins, with the U. S. ship of war Preble. The officers and men were all in good health. Every thing was quiet on board the vessels, and the troops in excellent discipline. The expedition would sail in a few days for its destination. By this arrival we have the particulars of an unfortunate misunderstanding between the U. S. minister at Rio and the Brazilian Government, which threatens to disturb our amicable relations with that power. The difficulty originated in the arrest of two men from the U. S. ship Columbus, who were on shore while the vessel was at anchor in the harbor of Rio. The men got intoxicated, and while proceeding through the streets to go on board, were placed under arrest, and conveyed to prison. Lieut. Davis, of the Columbus, was on shore with the men; being at some distance at the time of their arrest, he followed, calling on them to accompany him. Before he got up, they were taken into the fort.

On arriving at the fort, he drew his sword in evidence of his authority as an officer of the United States, and demanded their release.

The guards then beckoned to him to come in, and supposing them desirous of having an interview with him in relation to the men, he did so, but immediately found himself and his men prisoners.—Mr. Wise, the United States Minister, being apprised of the occurrence by Commodore Rosseau, of the Columbus, opened a correspondence with the Brazilian government, demanding their release.—The reply being deemed unsatisfactory, was answered by another communication from the Minister, informing them that the Columbus would open her batteries upon the city in two hours, if Lieutenant Davis and the men were not released within that time. The Lieutenant was promptly released, but the men were detained under a plea that being found intoxicated in the streets, they were amenable to punishment by the civil authorities. Farther correspondence ensued, the men still remained in custody. A day or two after this occurrence, the Emperor's youngest child, the infanta Isabella, was christened, the ceremonies being honored by salutes from vessels of war, and the illumination of the dwellings of the foreign ministers. The FETE lasted a whole week. But Commodore Rosseau and Mr. Wise declined to join in any ceremonies of this character, until full reparation had been made for the insult offered to their country. The authorities requested the Commodore to fire a salute, which he declined doing. Mr. Wise and the other Americans did not illuminate their dwellings, and have consequently been subject to repeated insults. The son of the Consul was assaulted in the streets, and seriously wounded. The subject was taken up in the national Parliament, then in session.

The House of Commons passed a bill requesting the withdrawal of Mr. Wise, but the upper House rejected it, and the Commons tendered their resignation in a body. Thus, the affair rested at last advices, the men being still in prison. During the excitement at Rio, the California boys arrived and resolved to have an opposition christening of one of our American sovereigns, two of whom were born on the passage. A splendid silver cup was provided as a present for the young volunteer, whom the Chaplain duly christened ALTO CALIFORNIA. Colonel Stevenson stood God-father on the occasion. All the officers of the ships and many of the Americans were present. It was a splendid affair, and operated as a hint to the Brazilians, who were somewhat astonished at the American volunteers leaving their homes in such numbers to go half round the world. The volunteers were allowed full privileges on shore, but there had not been a single desertion.—Col. Stevenson made a speech to them in relation to the difficulties, and every man expressed his readiness to join in storming the city of Rio, if necessary to sustain the honor of their country's flag.

Captain James M. Turner, of the California volunteers, arrived last night in the Reindeer, as bearer of despatches from the United States Minister at Brazil, and will proceed this morning to Washington. The other passengers were, Mrs. S. G. Steele, of Athens, New York; lady of Capt. G. Steele, of the volunteers; Robt. P. Noah, of New York, Secretary to Col. Stevenson; and Lieut. George D. Brewster, of the volunteers, from West Point.

War had not yet broken out between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, but was daily expected. Brazil had ordered a large force to the Argentine frontier.

The passengers in the Reindeer were brought up to the city by the pilot boat Robert Mitchell, which greatly facilitated the transmission to Washington of the important advices brought by Capt. Turner for the Government.—N. Y. Sun,

A DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

A truly shocking event occurred on Thursday evening, on the Reading Railroad, by which eight human beings were in a moment launched into eternity. It appears that in the afternoon of that day, the engine "Neversink" started from the depot at Richmond for Pottsville, with a train of empty cars. Five men formed the crew of the engine, and there were besides, a conductor of another engine, and a stranger who had probably been taken up on the road. The train arrived at Mill Creek Bridge at about half-past eight o'clock, and it is presumed that at that time, all the persons we have alluded to, were on the platform or galleries connected with or near the engine,—On reaching the Bridge, the boiler exploded—and in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye—there remained not one of the seven men alive to tell the tragic tale!—All were instantly killed. So violent was the explosion, so immense its power, that one corpse was found at a distance of 400 yards from the train, while another was blown through the boughs of a large and lofty tree.—*Bicknell's Rep.*

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

A letter from Bent's Fort, Nov. 9th, says:—"The Pawnees are playing the deuce with the provision wagons on the road. They have killed several men, burned several wagons, and supplied themselves with just what they wanted out of the trains; and I am glad of this, because, PERHAPS, Uncle Sam, the old fool, will punish these Indians, who have so long committed outrages upon the traders with impunity. It is said that the Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth despatched these provision wagons without giving the men more than two rounds of ammunition. If so, he ought to be cashiered."

A DREADFUL DISASTER.

FORTY-SIX LIVES LOST.

The N. Y. Express learns from Capt. Dillingham, of the brig Rufus Soule, from Neuvitas, that the ship Creole, Capt. Kyal, of and for New Orleans, from Bordeaux, was lost on the 19th Dec. six miles to the eastward of Neuvitas,-and that the captain and forty-five passengers were lost.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

Letters from Washington, in the New York papers, speak with confidence of the possibility of an extra session of Congress being necessary, in consequence of the present Congress being unable, amid the raging of the conflicting elements, to do what the crisis demands.

An arrival at N. York from Key West brings an account of an insurrection of the free blacks at Green Turtle Key, one of the Bahama islands, which resulted in the expulsion of the white population.—Fifty fugitives had arrived at Key West in a very small schooner.

The Connelsville Railroad Company and the Baltimore & Ohio Company cannot agree about connecting the two improvements; and it is probable that for the next twenty years we shall be without a Railroad connection between Cumberland and Pittsburgh.

The Falls at Rochester were very high and rapid last week. On Thursday the ice in the river commenced breaking up, when 150 boys were skating upon it.—They all started for the shore, when the ice began to crash, and in five minutes it broke into small pieces with great rapidity towards the Falls. Had the skaters remained a few moments longer, the rapid current would have carried them over the Falls.

☞ The Louisville Journal of Monday states that two coal boats owned by Mr. McCluskey of Pittsburgh, wrre sunk the Wednesday night previous in a storm, near Rockport, Ia., and five lives lost, two of the men James Meaning and Philip Riley belonged to Pittsburgh. Pilots saved; two other boats were also sunk.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We understand, says the United States Gazette, that the collecting committees yesterday made reports to the Commissioners of the Pennsylvania Road, and that the deficienay is now only two thousand shares, say one hundred thousand dollars, and this without any aid from corporations of the districts. We hope in a day or two to announce the completion of the subscription.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROCHESTER.

Scarcity of Provisions and Riots in France —Improvement in Flour and Grain—Advance in Cotton.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1847.

By the packet ship Rochester, arrived this afternoon, we have Liverpool dates to the 7th ult. The papers, however, contain no political news of importance.

In France, Provision riots are taking place, and the scarcity of food is becoming general.

The overland mail from India brought no news, and there has been no arrivals from the U. States at Liverpool.

The price of wheat has improved 2d to 3d, since 1st December. Flour advanced 6d. American brands sold at 34 to 35s. Corn, 63s.—none in market.—Philad. Inquirer.

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	¾
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	25	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	¼	Dayton	"
Washington "	¼	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	¼	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	¼	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	5	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	¾	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¼	Lancaster	10
Middletown	¾	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	¼	Granville	45
Erie bank	¼	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	45
		MARYLAND.	
Harrisburg	"	Baltimore banks	par
Honesdale	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	5
Lebanon	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Pottsville	"	Far. bk of Maryland	"
Wyoming	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
York Bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
West Branch bank	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Mineral bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Patapsco bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Washington bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Bank of Westminster	"

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

L S To Emanuel Newcomer, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Susan Newcomer, by her next friend John Helsel, did on the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, profer her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, in all time to come, as if she never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you the said Emanuel Newcomer that, setting aside all excuses and other business whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on the second Monday in February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Susan Newcomer, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Susan Newcomer, your wife, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, were naturally dead, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said Court at Somerset this 23d day of November, A. D. 1846.

A. J. OGLE,
January 19, '47. Prothonotary.

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

APPEALS.

PURSUANT to various acts of Assembly relating to county rates and levies, the undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county will hold appeals at the times and places following:

At the house of George Parker for Jennr township, on Monday the 22nd day of February.

At the house of Jeremiah Hite in Davidsville, for Conemaugh, on Tuesday the 23d day of February.

At the house of Daniel Berkey for Paint, on Wednesday the 24th day of February.

At the house of George Specht for Shade, on Thursday the 25th day of February.

At the house of General John Hite in Stoystown, for Stoystown and Quemahoning, on Friday the 26th day of February.

At the house of Lewis Spangler for Stonycreek, on Saturday the 27th day of February.

At the house of John Brubaker in Berlin, for Berlin on Monday the 1st day of March, and on Tuesday the 2nd at the same place for Brothersvalley.

At the house of James Philson for Allegheny, on Wednesday the 3d day of March.

At the house of Daniel Lepley, Esq., for Southampton, on Thursday the 4th day of March.

At the house of George Long for Greenville, on Friday the 5th day of March.

At the house of William Dehaven in Salisbury, for Elklick, on Saturday the 6th day of March.

At the house of Peter Meyers for Summit, on Monday the 8th day of March.

At the house of Samuel Elder in Petersburgh, for Addison, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 9th and 10th days of March.

At the house of Jacob N. Hartzell for Turkeyfoot, on Thursday the 11th day of March.

At the house of John Weller for Milford, on Friday the 12th day of March.

At the Commissioners' Office on Saturday the 13th day of March, for Somerset borough, and on Monday the 15th at the same place for Somerset township.

When and where all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved by the assessment and valuation of their property &c. may attend if they think proper. Innkeepers who may feel aggrieved by the yearly rental made by the Assessors, are also requested to attend. The Assessors of the several townships and boroughs are required to attend the appeals at the times and places mentioned above

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Comr's.

Attest,
R. L. STEWART, Cl'k.
January 19, 1847.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on

Saturday, the 6th day of February, next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

—*ALSO*—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about sixteen acres cleared, about four acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gendlesparger and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—*ALSO*—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Michael Herbaugh, deceased, of, in and to a certain

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Pa., containing one-fourth acre, more or less, adjoining the Somerset and Mountpleasant Turnpike on the South, a lot af Marshall College on the west, Union street on the north, a lot of Jacob Myers' heirs on the east, on which are erected a two-story log dwelling house, and kitchen and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Michael Herbaugh, deceased, in the hands of John Neff, Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased; Elizabeth Herbaugh, Widow; and Elizabeth Herbaugh, Guardian *ad litem* of Lydia Herbaugh and Caroline Ametia Herbaugh, legal representatives of said deceased; at the suit of Isaac Ankeny, Guardian of Mary B. Roberts, Margaret Roberts and Anne Roberts.

—*ALSO*—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Philip Custer, of, in and to a certain

LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., containing one-fourth acre, more or less, adjoining main street on the south, lot of Henry Horner on the west, lands of Jonathan Statler on the north, and a lot of Henry Little on the east, on which are erected a two-story dwelling house, carpenter shop and stable, with the appurtenances— as the property of the said Philip Custer, at the suit of Jacob Albert & Co.

—*ALSO*—

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Trent, of, in and to one

PLANTATION

or tract of land, situate in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred and twenty-six acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and about 20 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Daniel Coleman, Daniel Shoemaker, John Cober and others, on which are erected two log dwelling houses and barn and stable, and an apple orchard on the premises, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Samuel Trent, at the suit of Michal Frease, now for the use of Joshua Rhoads.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, January 12, 1847. } Sheriff.

List of Causes,

PUT down for trial at February term, 1847, commencing on the 8th day.—

Benford	vs	Somerset and Mt. Pleasant Turnp. Road Company
Baldwin et al	vs	Miller
Reiman	vs	Reiman
Rankin's use	vs	Neff & Neff
Wilhelm	vs	Hoffmyer
Hoover	vs	Philippi
Brooks	vs	Light
Brugh's assignee	vs	Allison
Moyer	vs	Moyer et al
Shallis	vs	Marteeny
Hugus	vs	Baird et al
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Moyer	vs	Hochstetler
Thomas	vs	Stuzman
Ealy	vs	Statler's admr.
Chorpenning & Benford	vs	Cassady
Benford	vs	Same
Flick	vs	Rizer
Biddle	vs	Elder
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Neff	vs	Rankin
Husband's adm'rs use	vs	Husband's admr.
Flick	vs	Rizer
Connelly	vs	Countryman's ad's
Countryman's use	vs	Koontz
Neff	vs	Rankin
Lenhart	vs	Lenhart

A. J. OGLE.
Proth'ys Office, Somerset, Jan. 12, 1847 } Proth'y.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 15th day of February next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Lichty, administrator of Jasob Saylor, dec'd.

The final account of Tobias Musser and George Walker, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Philip Weigley dec'd.

The account of John Maust administrator of Jonas Maust, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Lepley, administrator of Christian Shockey, who was administrator of George Albright, dec'd.

The account of John Bradfield acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Thomas Grier, dec'd.

The account of George Meese, administrator &c. of Christian Rice, deceased.

The account of Joshua Rhoads, administrator of Mary Dwire, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Coleman and Jacob J. Coleman, administrators of John N. Coleman, who was Executor of Elizabeth Flick, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Gaumer, administrator of Henry Kennel, dec'd.

The Guardianship account of Jacob Kimmel, Guardian of Henry, Catharine, John and William Rink.

The account of Otho S Mitchell, acting Executor of the last Will and Testament of Lewis Mitchell, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Lepley, administrator &c. of Christian Shockey, dec'd.

The account of A. H. Philson, George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators of William G. Walker, dec'd.

The account of John Schneider, administrator de bonis non of Peter Fleck, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
January 12, 1847, Register.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$4 50 a 5 00	
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 90	
Rye,	"	50 a 0 60	
Corn,	"	50 a 0 60	
Oats,	"	30 a 0 35	
Potatoes	"	00 a 0 37	
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00	
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	0 75 a 1 00	
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00	
Beef,	"	4 a 0 5	
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6	
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50	
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16	
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7	0 9

Pittsburgh Market.

Flour,	$3 12 a 3 30	
Wheat	0 50 a 0 55	
Rye	a	37
Corn	31 a	37
Oats	20 a	25
Barley,	33 a	40
Bacon, hams, per lb	0 a	0
Pork	00 a	00
Lard,	6 a	7
Tallow, rendered	7 a	00
" rough	5 a	00
Butter, in kegs,	7 a	8
" roll.	9 a	10
Cheese Western Reserve	6 a	7
" Goshen,	00 a	10
Apples green, per barrel,	1 12 a 2 00	
" dried per bushel,	50 a	62
Peaches,	1 37 a 1 50	

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

A State Convention, to be composed of Delegates from the City of Philadelphia and the several counties equal to their representation in the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, will be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of MARCH NEXT, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Governor and Canal Commissioner to be supported by the Whigs and the friends of the Protective Policy at the next ensuing election, and to transact such other business as may be deemed important to the success of the Whig cause.

J. P. SANDERSON,
SAMUEL D. KARNS,
JOSEPH KONIGMACHER,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
GEORGE ERETY,
H. JONES BROOKE,
THEO. D. COCHRAN,
JAMES FOX,
JAMES MARTIN,
WILLIAM BUTLER,
J. J. SLOCUM,
JOHN R. EDIE,
EDWARD COWAN,
JOHN B. JOHNSON,
WM. J. HOWARD,
Whig State Committee.

County Meeting.

The Whig and Antimasonic citizens of Somerset county are requested to assemble in County Meeting, at the Court House, in Somerset, on Tuesday evening of the ensuing court week (February 9.) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention which is to be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of March next, and to adopt such other measures as may be deemed essential to a complete organization of the party in this county.

MANY.

☞Capt. Hill's company of "killers," while encamped at New Orleans, "kicked up a row" in the city and were "set on" by the police, But the gallant Captain would not surrender: and instead of accompanying the posse to the police office, he took them prisoners and was marching toward the barracks, when he was met by the Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, who ordered the captives to be set free. The Captain "guv in" and next morning sent an apology to the Mayor—and thus ended the "fray."

☞We understand that the President intends to issue Captain's commissions to persons who will undertake to raise volunteer companies for the war, allowing the men to choose the subalterns. The tender of service in such cases will have to be made to the President, instead of the Governor, as has been the case heretofore.

☞A message was transmitted by Telegraph the other week, from Buffalo to Pittsburgh, via Albany, New York and Philadelphia; and an answer returned in two hours, the whole distance being nineteen hundred miles!

☞The Committee of Ways & Means in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives have been instructed to report a bill providing for the sale of the Public Improvements.

☞A gang of counterfeiters, three in number, were arrested at Peoria, Illinois, the other week. A press and other counterfeiting implements were found in their possession.

☞Rev. W. H. Barnes, of Philadelphia, is a private in Capt. Naylor's company of Rangers. He will probably fight and preach alternately, as occasion may require.

☞The Ohio Legislature have a bill under consideration which appropriates ten thousand dollars to the families of the volunteers of that State.

☞During the year 1846 there were built on Lake Erie, 9 steamboats, 10 propellers, 8 barques and brigs, 5 sloops and 32 schooners.

☞The Legislature of Ohio has directed the remains of Gen. Hamer to be removed from Mexico to Ohio, at the expense of the State.

☞Henry Clay has written a letter to a member of the Kentucky Legislature, declining an election to the U. S. Senate.

☞Presley Prunace, Esq., has been elected a United States Senator from the State of Delaware.

☞Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been elected to the United States Senate from Virginia.

☞STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—We now receive intelligence from the EAST through the Pittsburgh Gazette, two days earlier than by our Eastern exchanges.

"AID AND COMFORT:"—The Democracy in Congress voting down the propositions of the Administration.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Thus far the proceedings of the Legislature are of but little general interest, being confined pretty much to the presentation of petitions and the reporting of private bills. Resolutions in favor of the Tariff have been introduced and discussed. Mr. Cooper of the House is said to have made a very able speech on the occasion.

On Monday, Hon. John Banks was elected State Treasurer; the vote stood, Banks, 72; Snowden, 55.

The following resolutions were adopted in the House of Representatives on Friday last, on motion of Mr. PUMROY of Franklin, in relation to services rendered, and the evidence necessary to authenticate claims for pensions and gratuities:

1st. Two months service in the Revolutionary or Indian war, prior to the treaty with the Indians at Granville, in 1795, shall entitle the soldier, or his widow, to a gratuity of forty Dollars.

2nd. Four months' service as aforesaid, shall entitle applicants to an annuity of forty dollars, payable half yearly, to commence on the first of January, 1845.

3rd. Widows of soldiers of the Revolutionary or Indian wars, who were married previous to the date of the services rendered as aforesaid by their husbands, shall be entitled to a gratuity or pension, as the case may be, according to the services performed by their husband.

4th. Proof of the petitioner being in necessitous circumstances will be required in all cases; of a certificate from a member of the Legislature, stating that he knows, personally, the pensioner to be poor and in need of assistance.

5th. Proof by one or more credible witnesses, that the services were performed in the Pennsylvania line or Pennsylvania militia, will be required.

6th. The applicant must set forth, in his or her pension or accompanying documents, services performed, the length of time served, and the fact of him or her being in necessitous circumstances; to which statement he or she must be sworn or affirmed.

7th. Those receiving pensions from the United States, shall not be entitled to a gratuity or an annuity from the State.

8th. No person who has received a gratuity at a former session will be allowed another.

9th. A certified copy from the War Department, of the documents on which a pension was procured from the United States, for a soldier in the Revolution, will be a conclusive evidence to the right of the widow to a gratuity or pension, agreeably to the rules aforesaid—PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That the widow shall in all cases prove her identity by the oath or affimation of some person or persons having a knowledge thereof, or by general reputation.

AN ISSUE WITH SLAVERY.

There sprung up, at the close of the last session of Congress, a question of momentous interest and importance. The President had asked Congress for a confidential appropriation of $2,000,000, for the purchase, as was supposed, of California. Mr. Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, offered a proviso to the bill, declaring that Slavery should not exist in any territory thereafter to be annexed to the Union.—And for once, thanks to Heaven, Members of Congress from the East, the North and the West, were true to themselves, their constituents and the cause of Freedom. The amendment was adopted; but the object of the Administration in asking for the money, being thus thwarted, the bill was abandoned by its friends!

But the question comes up again in a way that affords great encouragement.—The President again asks for $2,000,000. And again it is proposed to provide for the Freedom of the soil to be obtained either by purchase or conquest.

This question, in our judgment, has bearings, deeper and broader than any, or even all others, before Congress. It is to determine whether the power of the Republic is to be wielded in the spirit of Freedom, or to become subservient to Slavery. It is, in a word, a contest between Freedom and Slavery for supremacy in the Government of the Union? In such a conflict, in the 19th century, among a People advanced in civilization, and professing devotion to the principles of justice and philanthropy, there ought, and we think there can be, no doubt of the result.

Let it be borne in mind that the annexation of Texas was sought, avowedly, by Messrs. Calhoun, Upshur, &c., for the purpose of enlarging and maintaining a preponderance of Slave power in the government. It was to secure, as it did, immediately, a Slave majority in the U. S. Senate.

Having acquired Texas, the Administration next aimed at California, with other portions of Mexican Territory. That Territory is now Free, and it is the duty of Congress, should any portion of it come, either by conquest or purchase, into the Union, to protect its soil from the curse of Slavery

While the South was content to stand upon the advantages it obtained in the Constitution, hateful as Slavery is, the North abided by the compromise of its framers. But now, when Slavery grasps for enlarged boundaries and demands a supremacy in the Government, there is a high and solemn duty to be performed.—Men have entered upon the discharge of that duty, not as partisans, but as Americans. May God strengthen, uphold and speed them in the great and good enterprise!—[Alb. Journal.

Pass round their Names.

Mr. FICKLIN, of Illinois, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, a pair of servile Locofocos, made a disgraceful assault in the House, on the 8th inst., upon Gen. Taylor's conduct, in not preventing the Mexican forces from crossing the Rio Grande after their defeat in the battle of Resaca de la Palma. The Administration had been charged with neglect in not furnishing him with pontons, to cross the river: why, they asked, did he not cut off the Mexicans before they reached the river? Mr. Jos. R. INGERSOLL replied with patriotic indignation, that GEN. TAYLOR'S FORCES HAD BEEN 30 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD, AND NUMBERING ONLY 2,000 TO THE 7,000 MEXICANS! And yet Gen. Taylor is to be denounced by menials of the White House, for not accomplishing impossibilities. Pass round their names! Let them be remembered.—*Doylestown Intelligencer.*

Governor Shunk makes an exhibit of our State Finances, in the course of which he states that the public debt has been reduced within the year about $190,000. This is only the operation of the law requiring the gradual cancellation of Relief notes. His estimate, that at the end of twenty-three years the State tax may be taken off, is only thrown out to forestall the passage of the bill for the sale of the public works. Let that measure be adopted—a sale effected, and in five or ten years at most, there will be no need for taxation, and our public debt will not only be reduced, but a sinking fund formed which will consume the remainder.—West-Chester Register.

NAVAL.—The two new steamers POLK and BIBB, belonging to the revenue service, have been temporarily transferred to the Navy Department, and are to join the naval forces in the Gulf.

The steamers SCOURGE and SCORPION are now at the Brooklyn navy yard, and will be soon ready for sea.

The storeship SUPPLY, now at Boston, and one or two other vessels under Government charter, are detained until further orders from Washington, said to be in consequence of the late erroneous news from the army.

The Louisville Journal of Saturday says:—"It was reported that the steamer General Taylor, bound to New Orleans, was blown into the woods on Thursday night in the neighbarhood of Blue river, which knocked her chimnies down, damaged her wheel-house, &c. The Pickaway was passed by the Courier night before last lying in shore surrounded by timber, some distance below this, but had apparently sustained no damage.

The Messenger reports two coal boats and a corn boat sunk at Owensborough, and a flat boat from the Ohio, below Cairo. She met the Harkaway, which had lost her chimnies."

The Madison Democrat says, that in the Milwaukie land district in Wisconsin, 700,000 acres of land have been sold within twelve months, leaving but 500,000 subject to entry. This is said to be scarcely inferior in quality and advantages to what has been already taken up, and if the tide of emigration continue, not an acre will be for sale at the expiration of 1847.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Died, in Spanish Town, (Ja.) on the 30th ult., a black man named John Crawford Ricketts, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and forty-two years, and what may be considered as very unusual, he was in good health till within about two weeks of his death.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.—At a meeting of the commissioned officers of the Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, held last Friday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected field officers, viz: CALEB CUSHING, Colonel; ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Lieut. Colonel; and E. W. ABBOTT, Major.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE.—The schooner Indiana, of only eighty-seven tons burden, cleared at Boston on Saturday for a trading voyage to the west coast of Central America, (California.) Among other articles comprising her cargo are forty-eight Yankee clocks.

The Legislature of Arkansas has passed an act which exempts all the property of a married woman, real or personal, not received from her husband after coverture, from liability for his debts or contracts.

☞THE NEW ENLISTMENT ACT.—The new enlistment act just passed by Congress, requires those who enlist to serve during the war, or five years, unless sooner discharged; bounty, $12. The pay of privates $7 per month, with rations and clothing. The sum of $2 is paid to any one who will bring a recruit to any recruiting station.

☞Some of our political opponents still charge that when the country becomes involved in a war, the Whigs shrink from the fighting. The Lehigh Reporter properly rebukes this calumny, by stating that out of the 94 men composing Captain Nagle's company of volunteers, only seven are Locofocos.

☞The Legislature of Pennsylvania have granted 148 divorces in the last 30 years, and of this number 40 have been granted in the last 2 years.

☞Isaac H. Townsend, Esq., an eminent jurist, and Professor of Law in Yale College, died at New Haven on Monday evening of last week.

Married:

On the 13th inst., by Rev. S. B. Lawson, Mr, JOSIAH MOWRER, of Somerset township, to Miss HENRIETTA LONG, of Stonycreek township.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. SOLOMON BOWMAN, to Miss POLLY REY, both of Somerset county.

DIED:

At Centreville, on Sunday Morning the 17th instant, HENRY H. AUGHINBAUGH, Merchant, aged 25 years, 8 months and 25 days,

This is one of those severe and afflicting dispensations, which make the ways of Providence seem dark and mysterious. A young man in the vigor of youth—the dependence of a helpless family—the pride and hope of his parents, and a valuable and respected member of society—with every thing in his circumstances to make him in love with life, having scarcely tasted its bitterness, and every thing promising a long, happy and useful career, is cut down upon the very threshold of active life; while thousands around him who are weary of the world, a burden to themselves and to their friends, and who would hail death as a deliverance, linger on year after year to extreme old age.

Mere human nature can scarcely but repine at such dispensations as incomprehensible, or unduly severe. Not properly understood they must always appear to be so. It is the faith of the christian alone, which divests them of mystery, and reconciles us to the infliction, teaching as it does, that "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth," and that "the righteous are taken away from the evil to come."

The deceased leaves behind him a wife and a family of small children, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to regret his untimely loss.

[COMMUNICATED.

Somerset Lyceum,

Will meet at the Lyceum room on Friday evening next, at 6 o'clock.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Ought oaths of office be required.

ESSAYIST, Wm. Adams. DECLAIMER, A. Steck.

H. P. HITE, Sec'y.

New Advertisements.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of *JOHN D. REESE*, late of Shade township, dec'd. having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the store of Snyder & Zimmerman, in the borough of Stoystown, on Friday, the 5th of March next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN H. SNYDER,
JOHN REESE,

jan. 26.—6t.

30) JAYNE'S VERMIFUGE has gladdened the heart of many a mother, who had expected soon to follow her child to the grave, but found it restored to life rosy health by this celebrated specific.—It expels worms without irritating the coats of the stomach and bowels, and combines the virtues of a tonic with those of an alterative. Neither the Vermifuge nor the Expectorant has a rival in the whole range of the materia medica, for diseases to which each is adapted.

THE MONEY is always returned if Jayne's Carminative does not produce the most decided benefit in Cholics, sick Headache, Griping Pains, Diarrhoea, & all derangement of the stomach & bowels.

IT NEVER FAILS.—The American Hair Dye never fails when used as directed, to change the hair from any color, to a beautiful auburn or jet black.

PILES—Half the cases of Piles are caused by the irritation of small worms. Jayne's Vermifuge cures all such cases by removing the worms and imparting a healthy tone to the bowels.

ASTHMA or PHTHISIC is caused by a lodgement of the phlegm or mucus in the air-cells, which obstructs the passage of the air through the wind tubes. Jayne's Exectorant removes the obstruction with the greatest facility.

Prepared at No. 8, south third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE Collectors of 1845, and all back of that period, who are in arrears for State or County taxes, are hereby FINALLY notified, that unless their Duplicates are settled in full on or before the 8th day of February 1847, warrants will be issued against all delinquents without respect to persons. The pressing demands which will be made upon the Treasury, compel the Commissioners to pursue this course. They hope however, to be saved from proceeding to this extremity, by the prompt payment of each duplicate. The county is in arrears for unpaid interest upon the state tax for the above years to a large amount, and it must be paid by the time above specified, or the Collectors be made individually responsible for the interest.—The outstahding taxes due for state purposes, will be published after next court. The Collectors of 1846 will also settle their respective duplicates as soon as possible.

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG,
Commr's.

Attest, R. L. STEWART, Cl'k.
Jan. 19, 1847.

Notice.

ALL persons who know themselves indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make payment before the 15th day of March next. Those neglecting to comply with this request will compel me, though unpleasant to me, to place their accounts into the hands of proper officers for collection.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

January 12, 1847.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Turkeyfoot and county of Somerset Pa., on Wednesday the 27th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his Children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

dec 8.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 2d Monday of February next, (8th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

JURY LIST

For February Term, 1847.

2ND MONDAY, 8TH DAY.

GRAND JURORS

Somerset br.	Henry Stewart
	Henry Chorpenning
Somerset tp.	Benjamin Masters
	Henry J Heiple
	David Lavan
	Jacob Mowry
	Solomon Bare
Stoystown	Jacob Risheberger
Milford	Henry Walter, Sr.
	Hiram Will
Conemaugh	Peter Miller
Turkeyfoot	Eli Tannehill
Quemahoning	Josiah Swenk
	Daniel Berkey
	Adam Friedline
Jenner	John J Miller
Addison	Joseph Lichty
	John P H Walker
	Joseph Welch
Southampton	John Sturtz
Berlin	Ananias Heflly
B. Valley	Francis Countryman
Allegheny	Henry Poorbaugh, jr.
Elklick	Jacob Kein

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Milford	Joseph Boling
	Michael Shoaff
	George Humbert
	Jonas Tedrow
	Henry Boucher
Conemaugh	Samuel Border
	Isaac Kaufman
	Peter Levy
Quemahoning	Michael Zimmerman
	Daniel Specht
Stonycreek	Tobias Miller
	Abraham Musser
Shade	John Lambert
	Levi Berkepile
	Benjamin Clark
Somerset tp.	Henry Musser
	Samuel H. Hunter
	Hiram Beam
	Jacob Baker
Somerset br.	James Armstrong
	Daniel Kontz
Jenner	Barnet Picking
	Mathew Black
	Obara Kiesman
B. Valley	George Kimmel
	Tobias Lehman
	John Landis
Greenville	Samuel Holler
	Jacob Warner
	John C Beal
Stoystown	Henry Little
Turkeyfoot	John Brooks
	George Pringey
	Frederick BluSach
Southampton	Daniel Surtz
Allegheny	George Switzer
Addison	Thomas Knisley jr.
	John Hanna.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

ROBERT S. M'KAIG. SAMUEL MAGUIRE.

M'KAIG & MAGUIRE,

Forwarding & Commission

MERCHANTS,

At the Railroad Depot,

CUMBERLAND MD.

REFERENCES.

Hon. A. Stewart, Hon. H. W. Beeson } Fayette co.
Hon. J. S. Black, Col. I. Ankeny, Jonas Keim, Esq. } Somerset Pa
Thomas J. & W. W. McKaig. Cumberland, Md.

Dec. 15—3m.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard. Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE, *Queensware, Groceries, &c.* Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale by public outcry, on the 9th day of February next, (being Tuesday of court week) the property on which he now resides, adjoining the borough of Somerset, consisting of

206 ACRES OF LAND,

of which about 140 acres are cleared, about 40 acres in excellent meadow and under good fences, the balance being well timbered.

The buildings are a large and commodious house, built with brick and well finished with an excellent cellar under the whole. A large and convenient bank barn, a good spring house with water running through it, a granary, smoke house, wood shed and other necessary out buildings, all new and in first rate order. *ALSO* a number of choice

FRUIT TREES

and a never failing spring of water at the door.

The farm is handsomely situated and conveniently divided into fields, the most of which are well watered with never failing springs.

A further description is deemed unnecessary as any person wishing to purchase the above property can apply to the subscriber living thereon.

The sale will be held in the Diamond in the Borough of Somerset when the terms, which will be reasonable will be made known.

JOSEPH IMHOFF.

nary 15, 1846.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS;

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green, Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.

December 29, 1846.

A STATEMENT,

SHOWING the aggregate value and assessments made in each township and borough in the County of Somerset for the year 1847, upon property made taxable by law, for County and State purposes; as required by an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, passed the 27th day of July, 1842.

	VALUE of Real Estate, Horses, Cattle, &c. assessed for county rates and levies,	Gross am't of Tax for County purposes.	Amount of State tax on property assessed for county purposes.	Amount of Mortgages, money at Interest, bonds, judgments, &c., &c.	Value of carriages, Watches, Furniture, salaries of office, &c.	Am't of State tax on property taxable for State purposes only,	Gross amount of State Tax for the year 1847.
Addison	205902	823 60	617 70	35833	3990	147 39	765 09
Allegheny	62236	248 94	186 70				186 70
Brothersvalley	205296	821 18	615 88	15840	460	52 12	668 00
Berlin	43582	174 32	130 74	12801	970	48 10	178 84
Conemaugh	141681	566 72	425 04	2401	60	7 80	432 84
Elklick	137551	550 20	382 64	5584		16 75	899 39
Greenville	78665	314 66	235 99				235 99
Jenner	163131	652 52	489 39	3927	50	12 28	501 67
Milford	234974	939 89	704 92	8792	125	27 62	732 54
Paint	39836	159 34	119 50				119 50
Quemahoning	105426	421 70	316 27	8351	460	29 65	345 92
Somerset Borough	89235	356 94	267 79	33793	9650	197 87	465 66
Stoystown Borough	28115	114 86	80 14	1275	125	6 07	92 21
Stoneycreek	175362	701 44	526 06	1860		5 58	531 64
Southampton	83748	334 99	204 61	1582	100	5 74	256 98
Shade	64872	259 48	183 74	863	110	3 68	208 29
Summit	147942	591 76	443 82	5855		17 55	461 57
Turkeyfoot	157380	629 52	471 14	2658	95	9 03	480 17
Somerset township	351460	1405 84	1054 38	10325	1535	36 22	1090 50

County Tax 4 mills on the Dollar,

The undersigned Commissioners of Somerset county, do certify that the above is a correct statement of the aggregate value of assessment and valuation of the several objects made taxable by the laws of this Commonwealth for county and State purposes, which statement has been revised, corrected and equalized according to the meaning and intention of the law.

Given under our hands this 11th day of January, 1847.

Attest—
R. L. STEWART, Clerk.

JOHN R. KING,
PETER BERKEY,
JOHN MONG, } Comm'rs.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceasen, in Milford township, Somerset county, on Saturday the 30th day of January 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said dec'd, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are requested to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
dec 8, 1846. Sheriff

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of Public Vendue or outcry on the premises, on *Saturday the 6th day of February* next, (1847) the following Real Estate late the property of Jacob Huffman, deceased, viz:—A certain Tract or

PLANTATION

of land, situate in Jenner township, containing 317 acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of David Simpson, Jacob Boyers, Conrad Keyser, John Hoffman and others, with upwards of 100 acres of clear land, on which are erected a large

Two Story House

and a one story house and a large Stone Bank Barn, with other improvements.

TERMS:—One third in hand, and the balance in six annual payments, without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds and Mortgage.

Attendance will be given by William Rishebarger and John Hoffman administrator's of the estate of said deceased.

By the court,
W. H. PICKING,
January 12, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset county SS.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court held at Somerset in and for the county of Somerset on the 23d day of November A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof

ON motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court granted a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Christian Shocky, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphan's court to be held at Somerset, on the 3d Monday of February, 1847, and show cause if any they have why the real estate of said Christian Shocky dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Record of said court certified this 23d day of November, A D 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
Dec 29 Clerk.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale

AT THIS OFFICE

LEGISLATIVE TELEGRAPH.

During the ensuing session of the Legislature, the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH will be published twice a week, on fine double royal sized paper, and will contain full, impartial, and accurate reports of the proceedings of the two Houses, together with the latest Congressional, Foreign and General news.

Experienced Reporters will be employed in both branches of the Legislature, and every exertion used to make the Telegraph worthy of the patronage and confidence of the public, and of the reputation it has acquired for correctness and impartiality.

The ensuing session of the Legislature will be one of more interest to the citizens of Pennsylvania than any one for many years. Subjects of the deepest interest to her welfare—to every citizen—will be agitated, in all of which the Telegraph will always contain the latest and most correct intelligence. Every intelligent citizen—all who feel an interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth, should receive a paper from the seat of Government during the session of the Legislature.

In consequence of the facility of the Magnetic Telegraph we shall be enabled to give all important Congressional and other intelligence up to the hour of publication,

As the publication of a paper of the size, and giving the information of the TELEGRAPH during the session, is attended with great expense, as well as editorial labor, our friends throughout Commonwealth are respectfully reqcested to aid in increasing the circulation in their respective neighborhoods during that period. The terms are:

For the session, $2 00
For the year, 3 00

Two copies of the Telegraph will be sent during the Session for $5,00. The same deduction will be made for a large number.

THEO. PENN.

DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

A New Arrangement.

On the commencement of the ensuing session of the Legislature, the Penn'a Intelligencer will be published DAILY during the session, and WEEKLY the remainder of the year—on the following terms:

For the session—Daily, $2,00
For the year—Daily and Weekly, 3,00

☞ Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

The Daily will be published on a medium sheet, the size of the dailies heretofore issued at the seat of Government.—We have made arrangements for the employment of competent and experienced REPORTERS, and will give full, accurate and impartial reports of the proceedings of the Legislature. Ample sketches of the doings of Congress, accounts of the progress of the war, the news of the day, and a general variety of political and miscellaneous matter, will also be given.

We will so arrange as to issue every evening, a few hours after the adjournment, so that the proceedings of each day will be contained in the paper of the same evening, and will be delivered through the first mails that leave after the adjournment.

The Weekly will retain its present size and form, and will contain as great an amount and variety of reading matter as any other paper published at Harrisburg.

TO CLUBS.

The Intelligencer will be furnished to Clubs at the following rates:

Three copies, Daily, for $5,00
Seven copies, do " 10.00

Any person obtaining FOUR subscribers for the session or for the year, will be entitled to a fifth copy GRATIS. ☞ But no papers will be sent without the CASH accompanying the order. Monies may be remitted by mail.

Address C. M'CURDY.
Harrisburg, Dec. 12, 1846.

Jayne's Medicines.

CANCER, SCROFULA & GOITRE,

29) Ample experience has proved that no combination of medicine has ever been so efficacious in removing the above diseases, as Dr. Jayne's Alterative, or Life Preservative. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of Cancer and other diseases of that class, but has removed the most stubborn Diseases of the skin, Dyspepsia, &c, &c. This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body, removes obstruction in the pores of the skin, and reduces enlargements of the glands or bones. It increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, and invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the diseased and debilitated constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole materia medica. It is perfectly safe and extremely pleasant, and has nothing of the disgusting nausea accompanying the idea of swallowing medicine.

Prepared and sold No. 8 south third street, near market, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa.

NO EXCUSE FOR A BALD HEAD.

28) The following communication from the Rev. Professor Eaton, of Hamilton College, N. Y. in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable, should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Hamilton, Feb. 15, 1840

DR. D JAYNE—Dear Sir: I cannot say my hair is restored, but I can say that it appears to be in as rapid a process of restoration as could reasonably be expected. I had not finished the first bottle, before a decided change was manifest over the bald part of the head to which it was applied. A new growth of fine glossy hair, much like that of an infant's appeared, and has continued to increase, and I have had it cut two or three times. I have recently commenced upon the 3d bottle, but have been a good deal irregular in the use of the Tonic from the first, and from this cause I apprehend that the effect is at present less than it otherwise would have been.

I began the use of the Tonic with little or no faith that it would ever be successful on my head, though I felt entire confidence in your statements of of what it had done to others, and I was as much surprised as delighted, when I saw the effect. You recollect the appearance of my head when in your office.—I assure you my hair have been nearly, if not quite, an inch longer the times I I have had them cut, on those parts which were nearly destitute of any, when you saw me. It was, however, very fine, though quite thick. I am flushed with sanguine hope of final success in the diligent use of your Tonic, which (amidst all the hair humbugs which have been advertised in the papers.) I am constrained to believe is what it claims to be, and that it will make the hair grow, and no mistake at least on some heads.

GEO. W. EATON,
Professor in the Hamilton Literary & Theological Seminary.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jacob Will, Sr. late of Stonycreek tp., deceased, are requested to meet the undersigned Executors, at the office of Gebhart and Forward, in Somerset, on Saturday the 20th of February next, to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

Wm. WILL,
JACOB WILL,
Jan. 12* of Stonycreek tp. Ex'rs.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

STRAUB'S PATENT FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught. It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vest chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.
Berlin, Oct. 13 1846-3m.

JOB PRINTING.

NETLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1846 1y.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the HATTING BUSINESS.

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing.

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer AND WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any QUALITY OR STYLE.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.
sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES.

STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.
Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number of *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

LAW NOTICE.

J. F. COX & JOS. J. STUTZMAN have formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law, in the county of Somerset. All business entrusted to them will receive prompt attention. Office in Snyder's new brick building near the diamond.

Dec. 8 1846.

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

—o—

Read the following letter written to our Agent at Bowling Green, Ky, by a gentleman of high standing in that place.

Mr. *Joseph L. Younglove*—Sir:

As a duty I owe to the community, and particularly to the afflicted, I would state that I had been for a number of years laboring under disease and weakness of the lungs, which caused me to cough a great deal, & produced a consequent debility of my system generally, to such a degree that it was with difficulty I could walk, to do which even for a short distance, experienced great fatigue. I had various medicines recommended to me, which I used without any beneficial effects whatever, until I procured a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The use of one bottle afforded relief, entirely relieving me of cough, and restoring my lungs to healthy action. The use of it for a short time increased my general health and strength to such an extent, that I was stronger and more healty than I had been for years before. From the trial I have made of the medicine, I can confidently recommend it as a powerful "Tonic" a certain cure for affectious of the lungs, unless it may be in a case of consumption, obstinate and of long standing.

JAMES A. LEWIS.
March 7, 1846 Bowling Green Ky.

ANOTHER INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH.

[Read the following statement of facts from Mr, E, Baily, a highly respectable merchant of Vienna, Johnson county, Illinois,]

Messrs Phelps & Blakeley, St, Louis, Mo,

Gentlemen.—A desire to benefit the afflicted throughout the land has alone induced me to make the following statement of facts respecting one of the most astonishing cures ever recorded, My son, now 17 years old, has been afflicted during his whole life with a constant cough, pain in the side and chest, accompanied with night sweats and hectic fever, which produced great emaciation and debility; and at intervals during the night his first expectoration would become so great as to endanger his life from strangulation, During this time he was attended by many physicians of the highest repute, whose prescriptions gave but temporary relief—in fact so alarming were the symtoms and so inveterate was his disease, that I was compelled to believe him beyond the reach of medical aid. All our neighbors and friends who saw him, regarded him as one who was rapidly approaching the grave. After having thus exhausted the skill of our best physicians, without obtaining relief, I was prevailed upon by the advice of a friend to make use of *Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*

He commenced its use about the 30th of December, 1841, the first bottle of which gave astonishing relief, and began again indulge in the fond hope that he might yet be restored to health.

After having continued the use of it until 3 bottles had been taken, the disease was entirely removed and his shattered constitution and emaciated form restored to sound and permanent health which he continues to enjoy up to the present time.

I believe the genuine Dr. Wistars Balsam of Wild Cherry to be one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered—knowing, as I do, that the above cure was effected solely by its use.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully
Your most obedient servant,
April 9, 1846. ELI BAILY.

☞ Cures similar to the above are constantly being performed in all parts of the country, and we should be destitute of all feeling of humanity, did we not call upon all who are afflicted with pulmonary diseases to resort ot once to the use of this, the only remedy that can be relied upon for a cure.

*** The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co. Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846 -1y